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Discussion paper contributed by the scientific and technological community major group

Summary

The present discussion paper represents the contribution of the Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions, the Forestry Research Network of sub-Saharan Africa, and the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre, in consultation with the International Union of Forest Research Organizations. It has benefited from substantial inputs from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

This paper:

(a) Provides a brief of overview of the Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions, the Forestry Research Network of sub-Saharan Africa and the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre;

(b) Assesses priority areas for actions of Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions, the Forestry Research Network of sub-Saharan Africa and the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre, with a focus on the most pressing issues which need urgent action and on how future international arrangements could better address those issues;

(c) Assesses the contributions and influence of the United Nations Forum on Forests process in addressing issues of priority for the scientific and technological community major group, focusing on the global, regional and subregional activities and programmes directly or indirectly contributing to the application of the principles of guiding the work of the Forum;

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(d) Recommends a number of science and technology-related elements for a financing mechanism/framework for sustainable forest management;

(e) Presents a summary of recommendations on science and technology-related contributions to sustainable forest management.

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I. Introduction

1. The present discussion paper has been prepared by the Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions, the Forestry Research Network of sub-Saharan Africa, and the Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre on behalf of the scientific and technological community major group for consideration by the United Nations Forum on Forests at its eighth session. It benefited from review comments by the International Union of Forest Research Organizations and from substantial inputs from the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

2. The Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions is a non-governmental organization with over 60 members. Most of the national forest research institutions and many of the forestry schools in the Asia-Pacific region that are actively engaged in forestry and forest-related research are members of the Association. It seeks to be recognized as a dynamic, strong and self-reliant forestry research association in the Asia-Pacific region, promoting innovative research and development efforts in support of national, regional and community developments. The Association also acts as a chapter of the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, and has collaborated in various activities with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Tropical Timber Organization, the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry of the Government of Australia, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other regional and international agencies.

3. The Forestry Research Network of sub-Saharan Africa is a network of forestry research and academic institutions engaged in forestry and forest-related research in sub-Saharan Africa. The Network was established in 2000 as an umbrella body for three subregional networks: the Association of Forestry Research Institutions of East Africa, the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development, and the Research Unit of the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate of the Southern African Development Community. The primary objectives of the Forestry Research Network of sub-Saharan Africa are: (a) advocacy for the role of forestry research in sustainable forest management; (b) promotion of functional partnerships among member institutions and strategic alliances with others in the field of forest research; (c) sharing and exchange of information, knowledge and experiences; and (d) articulating the views of Africa forestry research institutions in global policy processes.

4. The Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Centre is a regional research, education and development organization with 13 member countries, which has worked since 1973 to improve the livelihoods of rural people and protect the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its mission is to contribute to rural poverty reduction by promoting competitive and sustainable agriculture and natural resource management, through higher education, research and technical cooperation. It is a regional platform for such global issues as food security and climate change. The Centre has strategic alliances with over 200 public and private institutions and contributes to policies at regional and international levels concerning, for example, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa,[1] the

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1954, No. 33480.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change[2]/Clean Development Mechanism, the Convention on Biological Diversity,[3] the Central American Commission for Environment and Development, the Central American Council on Agriculture, and the Regional Agro-environmental Strategy. Since 2006, the Centre has served as regional coordinator for the International Union of Forest Research Organizations Special Programme for Developing Countries for Latin America and the Caribbean.

5. This discussion paper assesses (a) the most pressing science and technology-related issues that need to be urgently addressed in order to enhance sustainable forest management and meet the four global objectives on forests as set out in the non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests, endorsed by the United Nations Forum on Forests at its seventh session and subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 62/98 of 17 December 2007 and contained in the annex thereto and (b) how the United Nations Forum on Forests process has contributed to a wider understanding and resolution of those issues. The paper also makes recommendations regarding a financing mechanism/framework for sustainable forest management.

II. Contributions of science and technology to achieving the global objectives on forests

6. In several of its sections, the non-legally binding instrument repeatedly emphasizes the important role of science and technology, including at the national policy level. In that regard, it was recommended that Member States:

- Analyse the causes of and address solutions to, threats to forest health and vitality from natural disasters and human activities, including threats from fire, pollution, pests, disease and invasive alien species (para. 6 (o))
- Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing sustainable forest management by incorporating scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes (para. 6 (r))
- Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that could be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management (para. 6 (s)).

7. As regards science and technology within the context of enhancing international cooperation and means of implementation, it was recommended that to achieve the purpose of the non-legally binding instrument, Member States:

- Enhance and facilitate access to and transfer of appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know-how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value-added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries, for the benefit of local and indigenous communities (para. 7 (k))

[2] Ibid., vol. 1771, No. 30822.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1760, No. 30619.

- Strengthen mechanisms that enhanced sharing among countries and the use of best practices in sustainable forest management, including through freeware-based information and communications technology (para. 7 (l))
- Strengthen national and local capacity in keeping with their conditions for the development and adaptation of forest-related technologies, including technologies for the use of fuelwood (para. 7 (m))
- Promote international technical and scientific cooperation, including South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, in the field of sustainable forest management, through the appropriate international, regional and national institutions and processes (para. 7 (n))
- Enhance the research and scientific forest-related capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, particularly the capacity of research organizations to generate and have access to forest-related data and information, and promote and support integrated and interdisciplinary research on forest-related issues, and disseminate research results (para. 7 (o))
- Strengthen forestry research and development in all regions, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, through relevant organizations, institutions and centres of excellence, as well as through global, regional and subregional networks (para. 7 (p))
- Strengthen cooperation and partnerships at the regional and subregional levels to promote sustainable forest management (para. 7 (q)).

III. Priority areas for action

8. The present section identifies and assesses priority areas that need urgent attention in order to enhance sustainable forest management and meet the four agreed global objectives on forests. It also suggests ways in which the Forum could address these problems.

A. Enhancing the interfacing of science and policy in forestry

9. The scientific and technological community major group wishes to continue to emphasize that enhancing the science-policy interface is key to sustainable forest management and critical to the successful implementation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests/Intergovernmental Forum on Forests proposals for action. Furthermore, it is necessary for the implementation of the various resolutions and decisions of the United Nations Forum on Forests. It is also critical to the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, and the four global objectives detailed in the non-legally binding instrument, which was endorsed during the seventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests. Recognizing that the necessary capability, capacity and research facilities are still weak in some developing States and most of the economically disadvantaged member States, the scientific and technological community major group wishes to see more concerted efforts and commitment by Governments, members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests and regional and subregional networks, as well as relevant multilateral environmental agreements,

instruments, processes and United Nations bodies, to strengthen the research-policy linkage by:

(a) Increasing the support provided to sound scientific knowledge-generation, and the development and adaptation of environment-friendly forest technologies contributing to sustainable forest management;

(b) Improving the capacity for mobilizing, packaging and enhancing the sharing and exchange of information, experiences and knowledge, including traditional knowledge and good practices, in forest resources assessment, conservation and utilization;

(c) Strengthening forestry education and training, as well as research and development;

(d) Strengthening the capacity of scientists and research organizations in developing and economically disadvantaged countries to participate effectively in initiatives and activities on science and technology in support of the United Nations Forum on Forests and other international forest forums and processes;

(e) Encouraging institutional mechanisms that facilitate the incorporation of proved research findings into policy frameworks to support the implementation of sustainable forest management, such as the reviewing of harvesting codes, forest policies, and timber standards in developing countries;

(f) Promoting appropriate mechanisms for greater participation of forest stakeholder groups, including indigenous groups, the local community, the scientific community, the private sector and civil society organizations, in the formulation and implementation of forest policies and best practices, and of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;

(g) Facilitating the creation of an enabling environment for private sector investment in science and policy;

(h) Promoting the continued involvement of scientists in monitoring the implementation of national and international policies and creating opportunities for the results of monitoring to be discussed and incorporated in those policies.

B. Enhancing the transformation of research outputs into usable information and technologies facilitating extension and adaptation

10. Effectively transforming research outputs into comprehensible, usable information and technologies in a timely manner could facilitate implementation and adaptation of, and increase the impact of sound scientific information on, forest policy and the sustainable management of forests so as to generate greater value and wealth creation for society. The scientific and technological community major group recognizes that research needs to further demonstrate the usefulness and contributions of forests and forest resources and to communicate its findings appropriately and effectively to end-users and in a more convincing manner.

11. To this end, actions in the following directions could be extremely helpful:

(a) Mobilizing resources for capacity-building on problem identification and analysis and project formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation so as

to improve the soundness of research projects and enhance the quality, especially the adaptability, of research outputs for policymaking;

(b) Capacity-building of individuals, national institutions and extension services, especially in developing countries, in respect of communicating research results that have been accurately translated into comprehensible and credible forms;

(c) Supporting information and knowledge management systems and networks that facilitate efficient and effective flow of scientific information among researchers, research institutions, policymakers and forestry practitioners and entrepreneurs;

(d) Developing mechanisms to strengthen the involvement and collaboration of all relevant stakeholders, other sectors, and local communities in the research formulation and implementation processes, in order to enhance technology uptake and prevent conflicts and instances of antagonism involving the State forestry apparatus and the citizenry, and to improve good governance, transparency and accountability in the forest sector.

C. Streamlining and coordinating national, subregional and regional development priorities with internationally agreed global objectives on forests

12. Harmonizing national, subregional and regional priorities and strategies to ensure their alignment with internationally agreed global objectives and resolutions is challenging, as national priorities and strategies, particularly in the economically disadvantaged countries, favour utilization over conservation. The key to achieving harmonization is to pursue objectives based on an integrated concept of sustainable forest management which aims at achieving a good balance among environmental, social and economic objectives. To this end, the United Nations Forum on Forests should endeavour to:

(a) Promote programmes designed to demonstrate the potential opportunities in the different forest-related conventions and agreements, outstanding examples of which are the Clean Development Mechanism and the relatively new mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries. Because of their complexity, these mechanisms are not always well understood, especially with regard to the opportunities to fully benefit from them that they hold out to developing and economically disadvantaged countries;

(b) Promote and support, through, for example, responsible acquisition policies, increased use of market mechanisms, such as forest certification, that favour wood and non-wood forest products derived from sustainably managed resources;

(c) Encourage national, subregional and regional collaboration in formulating and implementing projects of common interest through the pooling of resources and capacities and in partnership with international institutions and member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests;

(d) Assist in identifying appropriate financing mechanisms for ecosystem services, especially in developing countries;

(e) Promote the involvement of scientists in the development and impact monitoring of market and finance mechanisms;

(f) Promote analysis of the impact of deforestation in different national and international policies that considers, in particular, the contradictions between forest policies and export, land tenure and agricultural production-related policies.

D. Effective mobilization of funding for forestry research, education and extension

13. A fourth important priority area for action is the mobilization of adequate funding for forest research, education and extension, especially and most urgently in developing and economically disadvantaged countries. The poor progress in the implementation of international conventions and arrangements on forests has often pointed to a persistent lack of funding. The inadequate capacity for effective disbursements and efficient utilization of the often limited funds further erodes the quality of potential outputs. The nature of the demands for funds encompasses a wide diversity, and those demands are often complicated by the need to adjust national strategies so as to align them with donor priorities.

14. Funds are critically needed for, inter alia, securing food, alleviating poverty, conserving fragile ecosystems, enhancing biological diversity and mitigating climate change. Far-reaching actions and initiatives to promote sustainable forest management require substantial and long-term investments. To achieve this, efforts of the United Nations Forum on Forests and the international community would be helpful. Such efforts should entail:

(a) Looking seriously at ways to reverse the decline in official development assistance (ODA) for sustainable forest management; and mobilizing significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management, as clearly stated in global objective 4 of the non-legally binding instrument agreed during the seventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests. In this respect, a broad array of financing mechanisms and instruments designed to capture funds from local, national, international, public and private sources are necessary. The Forum may consider promoting the discussion of the training module on financing mechanisms for sustainable forest management developed by Wageningen International, FAO and the National Forest Programme Facility in developing countries;

(b) Enhancing awareness that responsible forest management would not contribute to deforestation. As long as consumers in Western countries consider that the harvest of any tropical timber contributes to deforestation, it will be difficult for their Governments to support management of natural forests or even plantations. It is therefore essential that the United Nations Forum on Forests support efforts by scientists and other forest sector stakeholders to show the real impacts of the use of tropical timber derived from responsibly managed forests and plantations, indicating that this is often a better option for forest conservation than other forms of land use or protection;

(c) Strengthening and supporting the development of research and learning institutions and local capacities in developing and economically disadvantaged countries so as to reduce the high dependency on "overseas" experts;

(d) Seriously assessing the conventional project-based approach used to achieve conservation impacts and livelihood improvement. Project-based interventions are limited in respect of time, space and number of beneficiaries, while most forest cover loss is the result of the land and resource use practices of large numbers of people distributed over large areas and acting over a long period of time. A paradigm shift from using short-term instruments to using non-project models in addressing long-term problems is urgently needed;

(e) Requesting an independent analysis of the impacts of the World Bank's 2001 forest policy;

(f) Supporting an effective regional research cooperation effort and networking efforts among national science organizations, the Collaborative Partnership of Forests and other international scientific organizations, which would provide the necessary framework for enhancing the participation of science and policy specialists, especially from the economically disadvantaged countries, in international forest-related processes and initiatives including the United Nations Forum on Forests. The Forum should therefore assist in the development of a mechanism to ensure that scientists from economically disadvantaged countries have a voice in international forest and related processes;

(g) Supporting forestry research in the tropics to address the issue of continued deforestation and forest degradation and their adverse impact on the environment and on the livelihoods of millions of people (including many of the poorest and most vulnerable);

(h) Given that science and technology research and development funding in many developing countries is still lower than 1 per cent of their gross domestic product (GDP) and that there is also an absence of a formal science and technology policy in many countries to foster the institutionalization of science and coordination of scientific activities, the United Nations Forum on Forests should support the development of solutions through:

(i) Partnering with the Commission on Science and Technology for Development in assisting in the development of a science and technology policy framework to aid socio-economic development;

(ii) Promotion of transfer of technologies and institutional and technical capacities to implement sustainable forest management;

(iii) Promotion of the pursuit of broad-based science and technology development as a major driving force for overall national economic and social development;

(iv) Development of appropriate science and technology structures for efficiency and effectiveness;

(v) Promotion of the use of science and technology to rapidly address the challenge of socio-economic development so as to improve the quality of life;

(vi) Support for national socio-economic development goals with the penetration of a science and technology culture into all levels of society;

(vii) Promotion of proved technologies and their application in industry to support rural development on the various continents.

IV. Brief assessment of how the United Nations Forum on Forests process has addressed issues of priority for the scientific and technological community major group

15. The crucial role played by science and technology has been recognized and highlighted in United Nations decisions since 2002. There are many examples of successful use of scientific and technological advances to combat rampant deforestation and forest degradation in various countries.

16. The non-legally binding instrument, endorsed during the seventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests, had called for a strengthening of the contributions of science and research, including forest-related traditional knowledge, through the incorporation of scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes. While resolutions are welcomed on enhancing research and scientific forest-related capacities of developing countries, promotion of collaborative research, support from developed countries, South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation, the need for those resolutions to be translated into concrete actions and programmes must be further emphasized. Innovative field-level initiatives, such as the Joint Collaborative Partnership on Forests Initiative on Science and Technology, the Global Forest Expert Panels, and the National Forest Programme Facility hosted by FAO could be the fundamental building blocks of further programmes.

17. Indeed, at the global level, in line with the United Nations Forum on Forests process and its recommendations, several innovative initiatives have been established in recent years to facilitate communication among scientists, policymakers and other stakeholders with a view to improving science-policy interaction. These initiatives have included (a) intergovernmental forums and subsidiary advisory bodies; (b) task-oriented expert groups set up by forest-related global conventions, instruments and organizations; (c) the Collaborative Partnership of Forests; (d) the Multi-stakeholder dialogue; (e) increased cooperation between the scientific community and international organizations, leading to key informative publications, such as the FAO *State of the World's Forests* reports, and the International Tropical Timber Organization *Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Tropical Forests*.

18. Similarly, at regional and subregional levels, many regional and international organizations and agencies have launched and implemented various initiatives, which directly or indirectly address the issues of generating, disseminating and utilizing forest-related knowledge.

19. A number of regional and subregional partnership initiatives have emerged in recent years to facilitate more effective coordination and consultation between countries and donor agencies and development partner countries. The recently launched Asia-Pacific Network for Sustainable Forest Management and Rehabilitation (APFNet), hosted by the State Forestry Administration of China, is an example of such an initiative at the regional level. Other notable examples in the Asia-Pacific region would include the various programmes on poverty reduction and community forestry initiated by regional organizations such as the Asia Forest Partnership and the Asia Forest Network. The Secretariat of the Pacific Community assists in building the capacity of the Pacific island nations to better manage their forest and tree resources and to effectively participate in regional and international forums. Along the same lines, subregional initiatives such as the Association of

Southeast Asian Nations and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation have, in recent years, regularly increased their coordinating roles in tackling subregional and transboundary forestry-related issues.

20. Regional and subregional forest information promotion initiatives and research networks have been established to strengthen research capacities and promote collaboration and efficient provision and sharing of relevant information, with the overall goal of strengthening science-policy interaction for sustainable forest management. The Asia Pacific Forest Genetic Resources Programme, established by Bioversity International and the Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions, and currently hosted by the latter, and the Asia-Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network, are but a few examples of regional forest research-related networks.

21. In Africa, the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission, the African Forest Forum and the African Forest Research Network continue to champion the cause of sustainable forest management in the region. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (A/57/304, annex) and the African Union have natural resources development programmes and initiatives creating opportunities for consultations between countries and development partners. In the Central African subregion, the Central African Forest Commission has become an important vehicle for promoting cooperation in sustainable forest management among member countries.

22. In Latin America, interesting initiatives for science-policy interaction exist through the support provided by the Tropical Agricultrual Research and Higher Education Centre to the Central American Commission for Environment and Development and contribute to the regional strategy on agriculture and the environment, as well as to the strategy for adaptation to climate change. As in Asia, a regional network for genetic resources was recently created by Bioversity International (name: the Latin American Forest Genetic Resources Network). In a number of countries, valuable experiences are being accumulated on sustainable forest management (see case studies of FAO) and certification (over 11 million hectares have been Forest Stewardship Council-certified and about 2 million have been certified under the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes). Latin America also hosts a number of innovative mechanisms for paying for environmental services (for example, in Costa Rica). The Ibero-American Model Forest Network is an outstanding example of a mechanism designed to support responsible management of the natural resources within a territorial context. These initiatives are mainly implemented by national and regional research and education centres. The fact that many of them still require long-term data collection points to one of the main weaknesses in the development of forest policies and forestry development programmes; however, very few funding sources are prepared to finance projects oriented towards long-term data collection. Networks for such data collection such as the Costa Rica Permanent Sample Plot network (coordinated by the National University) and the institute of the Amazon Initiative in Brazil are extremely important but extremely underfunded.

23. Indeed, lack of funding seems to have affected the operations of many of the regional and subregional networks. Considering that these networks are the key vehicles for interaction among the institutions and scientists, the Forum secretariat is called upon to provide special assistance for the revitalization and optimal operation of these networks in particular umbrella bodies such as the Forestry

Research Network of sub-Saharan Africa in Africa, the Asia Pacific Association of Forestry Research Institutions in Asia and the Pacific and the Ibero-American Model Forest Network in Latin America, to mention just a few.

24. At the national level, a number of initiatives have emerged in recent years, mainly through partnership with the National Forest Programme Facility hosted by FAO. Indeed, in line with recommendations of the United Nations Forum on Forests designed to encourage increased multi-stakeholder participation in sustainable forest management, the National Forest Programme Facility has successfully mobilized the participation of civil society organizations and local communities and individuals in forest policy formulation and implementation in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America.

V. Recommendations on a financing mechanism/framework for sustainable forest management

25. Science and technology, when properly developed and utilized, can play a vital role in the formulation and implementation of forest policy for sustainable forest management. This has been already recognized, both by Agenda 21[4] (chaps. 31 and 35) and by the United Nations Forum on Forests, in having included the issue of forest-related scientific knowledge in the agenda of several of its previous sessions.

26. However, future international agreements/arrangements need to go beyond just recognizing the importance of science and technology. A funding mechanism/framework for sustainable forest management should:

- Support the means to enhance the interface between science and policy
- Support greater extension and adoption/adaptation of research results
- Facilitate and finance capacity-building in research and development
- Support joint initiatives on science and technology to strengthen the contribution of research to a more informed decision-making at the global level
- Support the application of scientific and technological innovations as well as traditional forest knowledge that would help indigenous and local communities undertake sustainable forest management
- Support national poverty alleviation/reduction strategies so as to free limited resources for subsequent channelling into the sustainable management of natural resources
- Support subregional and regional initiatives/programmes designed to tackle multinational, transboundary forest-related problems and issues, such as haze and invasive species
- Support regional databases, information clearing houses and directories to facilitate effective flows of information at all levels of decision-making and resources conservation and utilization.

[4] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex II.

27. Recognizing that the demands for support from different regions, subregions and nations, can be very diverse in character and also that there are different levels of capacity and capability in respect of formulating projects to effectively utilize the funds required, the mechanism/framework should:

- Support capacity-building programmes in project formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
- Harmonize funding priorities so as to align them with regional, subregional and national priorities
- Support and facilitate succession plans to ensure sustainability of funded activities which may be jeopardized by the frequent staff movements prevailing in developing countries
- Simplify procedures for funding applications without compromising technical quality.

28. In addition, it is extremely important that, considering the long-term nature of forest-related research, the United Nations Forum of Forests work on the development of proposals for sustainable sources of funding for such research.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

29. **Achieving sustainable management of the world's forests and forest resources is certainly one of the greatest challenges facing the world today. The international community should consider adopting and implementing drastic recommendations, which would include putting real power and commitment behind the proposed elements of the non-legally binding instrument in order to facilitate their implementation. With regard to the proposals for action related to science and technology, it is recommended that:**

(a) **The commitment should be affirmed to invest in strengthening forest research capacities and support research networks and activities, in particular in developing and economically disadvantaged countries, so that science and research can make a difference to real-life problems through the timely delivery of utilizable science-based solutions;**

(b) **Appropriate support from Governments, members of the Collaborative Partnership of Forests and other international organizations be mobilized to assist regional and subregional forest research networks involved in building forest research capacities and improving communication, information-sharing and networking among forest scientists, research institutions, universities, policymakers, local communities and other stakeholders in the forest and other land-based sectors;**

(c) **Such support should be of a long-term, programme-based nature, rather than take the form of short-term projects.**